

Раздел 1. Аудирование.

1 *Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего A–F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.*

1. There is no need to go far to make memories.
2. Work affects family holidays.
3. Nobody has ever taught me how to travel.
4. This world is too exciting to stay home.
5. Sometimes I'd like to change places with my clients.
6. New places can be hard to find.
7. Negative side effects of an exciting job.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2 *Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A–G соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Занесите номер выбранного*

- A**  
John loves travelling.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- B**  
Amanda has been to Russia once.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- C**  
Amanda's visit to Russia was in winter.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- D**  
Amanda doesn't think John will need warm clothes.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- E**  
John will stay at his friend's in Moscow.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- F**  
John has already bought gifts for his friend in Moscow.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated
- G**  
John is grateful to Amanda for her advice.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

*Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3-9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

3

What does the presenter say about Jane Bliss?

- 1) She is in the movie industry.
- 2) She is not particularly rich.
- 3) She worked for the United Nations.

4

During her first visit to Cambodia Jane realized she ...

- 1) knew little about the life of people there.
- 2) was risking her life all the time.
- 3) couldn't walk on her own anywhere.

5

What does Jane say about people in Cambodia?

- 1) They have a rich culture and history.
- 2) Their life is very hard.
- 3) They are not very hospitable.

6

Why did Jane choose the United Nations to work with?

- 1) It was the only one working in Cambodia.
- 2) She trusted this organization very much.
- 3) They offered her a position.

7

What is Jane's main purpose in her work in Cambodia?

- 1) To make people aware of how dangerous the situation is
- 2) To attract money and investors to the area for helping the refugees.
- 3) To make Cambodian people free and less shy.

8

Which of the following is NOT true about life in Cambodia now?

- 1) There are no roads.
- 2) People earn very little.
- 3) Charities play important role there

9

What does Jane say about her life in Cambodia?

- 1) It was difficult to find a bathroom.
- 2) She found a lot of landmines.
- 3) It was hard to be under permanent stress

*По окончании выполнения заданий 1—9 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 1 и 2 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.*

*Установите соответствие между текстами А—G и заголовками 1—8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.*

**1. A new style of architecture**

**2. History of democracy**

**3. A long journey**

**4. Women-inventors**

**5. A great discoverer**

**6. A war hero**

**7. Computerized education**

**8. A new type of house**

A. Howard Carter is one of the most famous archeologists of all times. Since his childhood he was in love with Ancient Egypt. Helping archeologists, he first became a good artist, and later a good excavator. Together with Theodore Davies he discovered the tombs of two great ancient kings, but his greatest discovery was yet to come. After 5 years of searching he found the tomb of king Tutankhamun, the only tomb so far which has not been robbed of its rich contents. Howard carter is now remembered as one of the greatest persons of the 20th century due to this discovery.

B. What seemed mere fantasy a few decades ago is now coming true: you can now live in a house which takes care of you. Special automation equipment connects all electrical devices in your house and you can control it by voice, remote control or computer. A smart home will keep your preferred room temperature, turn on and ff any appliances just when you need it and even play your favourite song whenever you walk in. Although still expensive, smart homes are becoming more common now.

C. When Modernism appeared in late 19th century, it changed, among other things, our ideas of architecture. Perhaps the brightest examples of this type of architecture were created by Antonio Gaudi. His works are highly original and are often described as an integration of materials, processes and poetry. His curving, almost surreal, sculptural buildings mark the height of Modernism, which brought new designs of buildings into everyday lives.

D. One of the most famous journeys of the ancient world is that of Odysseus, king of Ithaka. After the end of the Trojan war he started a voyage home with his 12 ships. He had to sail through storms, escape with his men from the evil Lotus Eaters, was cursed by the cyclope Polyphemus and was chased by the sea-god Poseidon. Odysseus lost 11 ships to a cannibal tribe, spent a year on the witch Circe's island and further seven years in captivity on the nymph Calypso's island and upon return to his home island he had to save his family and house from evil men. And the 10 years he spent on his voyage are more famous than his heroic deeds during the war.

E. Liquid paper, windscreen wipers and chocolate chip cookies have more in common than you may imagine: they were all invented by women. We have to thank women for such very practical things as the dishwasher, invented by Josephine Cochran, the non-reflecting glass, invented by Katherine Blodgett, vacuum packed canning, invented by Amanda Jones, and many other things that make our lives comfortable every day.

F. Computers changed the way we study. You can now get almost any information from the internet, you can have entire libraries on your hard drive and you can talk to your teachers online without having to leave your home. Special programmes will check your work, correct your answers and help you study at a convenient pace. Teaching software helps students achieve higher results by making education more individual.

G. The rule of people started in Ancient Greece, where citizens of Athens elected their own rulers. Similar elections were held in Ancient Rome for the king, and in Medieval Europe people elected Parliaments. In some countries, like Poland, supreme rulers were elected by the aristocracy. The French

and the American revolutions made elections possible for all classes. And since late 19th century women started to get the right to vote. Now the majority of countries hold general elections for their executive and legislative power.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А-Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке 1-7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

### Red Square

Red Square is located in front of the eastern wall of the Kremlin and is bounded on three sides by other buildings: the State Historical Museum, the GUM department store and St. Basil's Cathedral. For centuries the Red Square, A\_\_\_\_\_ has witnessed important historical events in the life of the city and country, witnessed change of generations, centuries and eras. It all began in the 15th century B\_\_\_\_\_ ordered to free the land adjacent to the new Kremlin walls of wooden buildings, in order to protect the Kremlin from frequent fires. As a result, an extensive area formed in front of the eastern wall of the Kremlin. Petty trade C\_\_\_\_\_, so the original name of the square was Torg (trade). The wooden buildings on the square often caught fire, therefore its other name was Pozhar (fire). In the 16th century it began to be called Troitskaya (Trinity), because of the Trinity church standing on the southern part of the square. The name "Red" first appeared in the late 17th century D\_\_\_\_\_ issued by the Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich. The original meaning of the word in Russian was "beautiful, pretty". Soon the area became the center of the city's life. It served E\_\_\_\_\_ of imperial decrees, meetings and discussions of vital issues. The ceremonies connected with the coronation of tsars, various religious processions were also held there. In the 20th century the Red Square F\_\_\_\_\_ became the symbol of the new government. From 1918, military parades and demonstrations of workers took place there too. That is where the famous military parade took place on November 7, 1941, whose participants left the square directly to the frontline.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. when the Prince of Moscow Ivan III   | 5. as the place of announcement        |
| 2. as well as the Kremlin               | 6. left their traces on the Red Square |
| 3. was allowed there                    | 7. in one of the orders                |
| 4. as the central square of the country |  |

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12-18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Cheetah is now 'running for its very survival' Pitiful scenes of cheetah cubs lying emaciated and bewildered highlight one of the cruellest but least-publicised examples of illegal wildlife trafficking.

Baby cheetahs are so prized as exotic pets that they are seized from their mothers when they may only be four to six weeks old. Each tiny animal can fetch as much as \$ 10,000 on the black market and end up being paraded on social media by wealthy buyers in Gulf states. But the trade exacts a terrible toll on a species that claims a superlative status as the fastest land animal on the planet but which now faces a serious threat to its survival.

According to the Cheetah Conservation Fund, some 1,200 cheetah cubs are known to have been trafficked out of Africa over the past 10 years but a shocking 85% of them died during the journey.

Dr Laurie Marker, the trust's director, describes the horrific conditions involved in shipping the animals from their habitats in northern Kenya, Somaliland and Ethiopia by land and sea to the Arabian Gulf. "They're probably just thrown into a crate, travelling for days without proper food, and many of them end up dead on arrival at wherever that place would be, and maybe one or two living out of a pile that are dead." And those that do make it into the hands of new owners usually die rapidly because they are denied the chance to exercise and are given an inadequate diet.

Dr Marker says that they're often kept in "chicken coop-sized pens" which are far too small for them. "And this is an animal that is the fastest land animal that is used to living in huge home ranges of 800 sq km. Most of those cheetahs don't make it over a two-year period of time in captivity."

With the total of adult cheetahs living in the wild now numbering less than 7,000, the concern is that seizures of an estimated 200—300 a year could drive some of the remaining populations, which are already diminished, to extinction. The poaching comes on top of the long-running destruction of the cheetahs' habitats. The animals tend not to thrive in the confines of national parks where other predators dominate, so they live outside protected areas and are more exposed to conflict with people.

The threat to the cheetah will be raised at the CITES COP17 conference being held in Johannesburg over the next fortnight. On the agenda in Johannesburg is a quest to let people in buyer countries know the dangers the trade poses to the cheetah.

One idea is to persuade internet platforms to join the fight — many carry social media pictures taken by cheetah owners showing off their animals. Others allow dealers to offer cheetah cubs for sale. Another initiative is to draw up plans for how to handle cheetahs if they are confiscated — if the authorities do get tough, large numbers may suddenly need to be housed.

Already when cheetahs become too big, or their owners find that they cannot care for them, the animals are released into the streets and found dead or weakened. But there is a sense that time is not on the side of a species whose very fame may be the cause of its demise. As Dr Marker puts it, "the cheetah is running the most important race of its life, and that's for its very survival and its survival is in human hands".

**12**

Cheetahs are very prized because:

- 1) There's a great demand on a black market.
- 2) They make perfect pets.
- 3) They are very expensive.
- 4) They can easily be caught.

**13**

Why do cubs die after shipping?

- 1) They are given too much bad food.
- 2) They lack care.
- 3) They are mentally unstable.
- 4) They lack physical activity and proper food.

**14**

What is the main reason for cheetahs being endangered?

- 1) Illegal human activity
- 2) Lack of national parks
- 3) Conflicts with other predators
- 4) Lack of food

**15**

What is the aim of the Conference?

- 1) To let people know more about cheetahs
- 2) To discuss the methods of fighting illegal trade
- 3) To raise awareness in people about cheetahs being endangered

4) To produce a law protecting cheetahs

16

Who could help the cheetahs' protection movement?

- 1) The buyers
- 2) Veterinarians
- 3) Local government
- 4) Sellers

17

What is the irony in the last paragraph?

- 1) People buy cheetahs for a lot of money but then throw them away.
- 2) Cheetahs are fast but they can't find food in the city.
- 3) People can do nothing to save cheetahs, but cheetahs like people.
- 4) Cheetahs are famous for their speed and that's the reason for their extinction.

18

What is the aim of the article?

- 1) Give people more information about cheetahs.
- 2) Cover the situation with poaching and endangered species.
- 3) Promote conference in Johannesburg.
- 4) Ask government for help.

### Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика.

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19—25, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19-25.

#### Teaching wild birds to sing a new tune

- |    |  |          |
|----|--|----------|
| 19 | Conventional experiments of vocal learning in birds_____ in the laboratory   | CONDUCT  |
| 20 | But such studies are much more difficult to do in the wild. The researchers_____ the challenges in the new study by focusing their attention on Savannah Sparrows living at Bowdoin Scientific Station on Kent Island.   | OVERCOME |
| 21 | The sparrows on this island often return to the place of their birth to breed as adults. That made it possible for researchers to expose young birds to novel songs and then record those same animals when they_____  | RETURN   |
| 22 | from migration to breed the next year<br>Mennill's team, _____ researchers from the University of Windsor, University of Guelph, and Williams College, developed a new type of loudspeaker that is programmable, solar powered, light activated, and weatherproof .  | INCLUDE  |
| 23 | The speakers allowed them to broadcast adult songs with distinctive acoustic signatures for the wild sparrows over tutoring sessions that lasted for months. Over a six-year period between 2013 and 2018, they experimentally _____ five cohorts of Savannah Sparrows, from the time they hatched to adulthood. | TUTOR    |
| 24 | Across the five cohorts, thirty birds produced songs that matched the broadcasted songs. Those songs differed from anything the birds would have heard otherwise. In all thirty cases, the researchers report, the birds produced songs_____ phrases   | CONTAIN  |

25 that \_\_\_\_\_ on the island in three decades of field study..

NOT  
RECORD

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 26—31, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 26-31.

26 The most usual way to entertain friends at home is to invite them for a meal, either in the evening or at lunch-time on a Sunday. When guests are invited for a meal, they often sit and chat while they have a drink before the meal, and coffee is \_\_\_\_\_ served afterwards. USUAL

27 Several close friends are sometimes invited at once to make a small party to celebrate a birthday, a child's coming of age or some special \_\_\_\_\_. ACHIEVE

28 These parties are almost always \_\_\_\_\_, there is no dress code and in summer, when the weather is fine, people may hold a barbecue in the garden. FORMAL

29 Formal occasions, official receptions for foreign visitors, when written \_\_\_\_\_ are sent, rarely take place in people's homes, although they did in the past. INVITE

30 The host often provides \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of entertainment, or at least entertains guests with interesting stories and merry jokes. VARY

31 The \_\_\_\_\_ meal is often followed by party games or dances which are intended to amuse or interest people in a way that gives them pleasure and make them enjoy the party. TASTE

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32-38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 32—38, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа.

### Sugababes

The story of the Sugababes starts with two self-confident eight-year-old friends from London who (32) \_\_\_\_\_ a hatred of maths but loved singing along to the radio. Mutya and Keisha then met Siobhan who joined their "gang". They (33) \_\_\_\_\_ writing and singing and at fourteen the group (34) \_\_\_\_\_ their first record deal. Just two years later, when their classmates were studying for their exams, the girls (35) \_\_\_\_\_ their first album, the incredibly cool One Touch.

But it wasn't as easy as it (36) \_\_\_\_\_. The album didn't get publicity and Siobhan decided to leave the group. Keisha and Mutya advertised for another girl but did not want to mention the group name. "We wanted someone who could sing and had her own ideas," they said. That was Heidi. Heidi used to be in the girlband Atomic Kitten but she left because she never quite (37) \_\_\_\_\_ in.

Heidi was desperate to sing live in concerts and do her own writing — and she soon realised that she would never be able to do this in a "manufactured" band. Her love of urban music made her the perfect Sugababe. The three became friends as soon as they met and (38) \_\_\_\_\_ to write and record the huge Angels with Dirty Faces album.

- |    |                 |              |              |               |
|----|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 32 | 1) united       | 2) combined  | 3) shared    | 4) joined     |
| 33 | 1) opened       | 2) disclosed | 3) revealed  | 4) discovered |
| 34 | 1) took         | 2) brought   | 3) got       | 4) wrote      |
| 35 | 1) demonstrated | 2) released  | 3) published | 4) displayed  |
| 36 | 1) says         | 2) proclaims | 3) goes      | 4) sounds     |
| 37 | 1) fitted       | 2) matched   | 3) suited    | 4) got        |
| 38 | 1) went down    | 2) went off  | 3) went on   | 4) went up    |

#### Раздел 4. Письмо.

Для ответов на задания 39 и 40 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий 39 и 40 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объема текста. Тексты недостаточного объема, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объем, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (39, 40), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

39

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Bob who writes:

... I know many people in Russia have dachas. Why do people want to have a dacha? What do they usually do there? How do people usually get there?

I've decided to join our school dancing class ...

Write a letter to Bob.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about the school dancing class.

Write **100—140** words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных высказываний (40.1 или 40.2), укажите его номер в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2 и выразите своё мнение по предложенной проблеме согласно данному плану.

Comment on the following statement.

40.1

Chinese will replace English as an international language. This is inevitable as China has the biggest population and the fastest-growing economy in the world.

40.2

Robots will soon replace people in all jobs.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 200—250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2-3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1-2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position